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SPY TRIAL FOCUSING ON SECURITY IN C.I.A.

Testimony Discloses 17 Copies of Technical Manual on Satellite Were Not Accounted For

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HAMMOND, Ind., Nov. 11 — The espionage trial of a former employee of the Central Intelligence Agency resumes here Monday with its focus now directed at the agency itself as the result of embarrassing courtroom disclosures of lax security for top-secret documents at C.I.A. headquarters in Langley, Va.

The defendant, 23-year-old William Peter Kampiles, is accused of stealing a technical manual describing the KH-11 spy satellite and selling it to a Soviet intelligence agent in Athens for $3,000. Mr. Kampiles worked as a trainee at the agency from March through November 1977.

The satellite is said to be so sophisticated that it can produce legible photographs of billboards from hundreds of miles in space and, unlike other satellites, transmit pictures back to earth in coded signals. The Government has said that possession of the manual by foreign powers would allow them to devise defenses against the satellite.

'Good Faith' Payment

Michael Monico, a former Assistant United States Attorney who is Mr. Kampiles's lawyer, will argue that the defendant did not give any documents to the Soviet agent other than a phony identification card and that the $3,000 he received from the agent was a form of "good faith" payment to win him over. He will also try to establish that Mr. Kampiles "is a very patriotic man who longed for excitement and a chance to prove his potential worth as an undercover agent."

The most damaging testimony against Mr. Kampiles so far in the four-day-old trial at Federal District Court here came from James K. Murphy, a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He testified that the defendant confessed his guilt during interrogation at F.B.I. headquarters in Washington.

"I told him that I did not believe his original story because of some inconsistencies," Mr. Murphy told the court. "Then he cupped his hands over his face and after a moment said, 'You are right, I didn't tell the truth, I sold the secret document to the Russians.' "

Mr. Monico said he would show that the confession had been made under duress and alleged threats by F.B.I. agents to make trouble for Mr. Kampiles's relatives if he did not confess.

Focus on Security

Except for the testimony by Mr. Murphy and two "expert witnesses," the main focus of the trial has been on the quality of security for top-secret documents at C.I.A. headquarters.

During the first day of the trial before Judge Phil McNagny Jr., it was disclosed in government documents requested by the defense attorney that 17 other copies of the KH-11 technical manual could not be accounted for. The Government has since accounted for four of the missing manuals.

Later, Mr. Monico read from an agency-wide memorandum from Adm. Stansfield Turner, the Director of Central Intelligence, to all agencyemployees. The July 2 memorandum said in part: "In recent months evidence has mounted that many employees are removing agency documents from their office environment and taking them home for work related purposes. This practice is a flagrant and deliberate violation of agency security regulations and must be stopped immediately."

Mr. Monico read from the memorandum after his cross-examination of Kevin J. Donoghue, a C.I.A. deputy chief of the technical forces group who had responsibility for four copies of the technical manual, including copy 155, which Mr. Kampiles is accused of stealing.

Violation of Rules

In the cross-examination, Mr. Donaghue said that he destroyed a copy of the KH-11 manual in December 1976 but, in violation of agency rules, did so without witnesses and made no record of the destruction until August 1978, after he had been directed to account for the copies entrusted to him.

He also acknowledged that many clerks and employees other than Mr. Kampiles had access to the technical manual because a copy was kept in an unlocked file cabinet and sometimes on desk tops.

The defense sought to undercut the testimony of another major witness, Paul H. Corscadden, a C.I.A. deputy chief who also was Mr. Kampiles's supervisor. The defense tried to characterize him as an aging man in a dead-end job bent on destroying Mr. Kampiles's career because he was jealous of his alleged sexual prowess.

On direct examination, Mr. Corscadden said he had twice told Mr. Kampiles that he was receiving unfavorable comments from his co-workers and his future with the agency could become jeopardized if he did not improve his performance. On cross-examination by Mr. Monico, Mr. Corscadden acknowledged that the unfavorable comments were office rumors about Mr. Kampiles's sexual life, which he called "the legend of Billy."

Told About Social Life

"Is it not true that F.B.I. agents told ou they were investigating an espionage ase against Mr. Kampiles but the first ing you saw fit to tell them was about is social life?" Mr. Monico asked.

Yes," Mr. Corscadden replied.

"In your opinion, did the conduct of ung people at a party bear on their abil- y to become competent officers?" Mr. onico asked. "Only to the degree their -workers were willing to trust and ac- t them," Mr. Corscadden replied.

requently in espionage trials involv- top secret or sensitive material, there ontroversy over whether that ma- l should be made a part of the record trial and thus available to anyone. ige McNagny sidestepped that prob- n this case and established a new ple by ruling that only the attor- ury and expert witnesses would be d to view the KH-11 technical and that it would not be made a he official record. The length of is unclear because many wit- main to be called.